HIS VIEWS PUT IN A STRANGE LIGHT BY CORRESPONDENCE JUST PUBLISHED.

A "DIPLOMATIC DAISY" IN COREA-MR. SILL HAD TO BE SCOLDED SHARPLY BY THE

DEPARTMENT. Washington, July 46 (Special).-The batch of correspondence on the country's foreign affairs just suited by the State Department, which will form art of the Red Book for 1896, contains information which will be read with interest by those who re member the President's words in his last annual message, saying in effect that the conditions in Samon were woful, and that this country's situation under the tripartite agreement relative to the rol of Samoa was highly unsatisfactory.

In his last message he said the situation was mischievous and vexatious, and asked for such legisative action or expression as would lead the way to the country's relief from obligations he termed both irksome and unnatural. To a considerable majority of members of both the Senate Commiton Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs the country's situation in Samon was regarded as satisfactory as pos of the fact that the United States has not ie authority over the Government of the islands. The situation would, of course, be better if this Mr. Sill as follows: Government had full sway in that quarter. It is certainly better for the United States that it should some say in the case, rather than that England and Germany or either of the two Powers should have control.

COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS NOT ALARMED. It is evident that the President's somewhat vehelanguage in his annual messages relating to Samon has not terrified members of the House or committees. It can be stated quite positively that the committees have no intentitaking any action or recommending the adoption of any steps looking to the country's relief from its obligations in that quarter. A single remark in one of the President's messages excited surprise among members of the Senate Committee more particularly. It was that in which the President gave as his authority for certain statements conerning Samoan affairs the German Consul at Apis. At the time the United States was represted at that place by a Consul-General. Senators of course, knew that Germany's object is to about a state of affairs which will enable her to obtain sole control in the islands. ent's quoting a German source, therefore, elicited unfavorable comment among Senators.

It appears from the batch of correspondence referred to that between February and November of hat year the State Department exchanged a numof letters with the German Minister at Washington, and also with Sir Julian Pauncefote, Great Stitain's Ambassador, A careful examination of the several letters fails to show that anything serious arose in Samoa, or that the condition of maters there during the time was grave, or such as to warrant any alarm at the White House. Both the German Minister and the English Ambassador ught on several occasions to induce the State Dement to agree to acts which the American ni-General, Mr Mulligan, thought unwise. On at least two occasions the Secretary of State, ther neral Gresham, was favorably influenced by the guments of these diplomats. Once Baron Saurma ported to General Gresham that the American ensul-General was not acting in harmony with he representatives of Germany and Great Britain The Berlin Treaty presupposes, Baron surms said, that the influence which the consuls have a right to exert with the local administration and the Samoan Government is to be exerted on the basis of mutual consultation. He added that a resolution of the Municipal Council, which Mr. Mulgan did not approve, seemed to have led him to ssume on principle a hostile attitude toward all he measures adopted by the Municipal Council, thereby crippling the efficiency of that body, as well as that of the Consular Board. Independent of this, it was pointed out that Mr. Mulligan's arbirary course in ignoring the consuls of the other treaty Powers was a source of frequent annoyance Baron Saurma requested that instructions be given to Consul-General Mulligan to discontinue his opposition to the Municipal Council, and to act in armony with his consular colleagues in political He inclosed in his communication a letter from the German Consul-General at Apia.

THE CASE OF MR. PARKER. Secretary Gresham replied to this that information from Mr. Mulligan was to the effect that the Municipal Council of Apia had declined to entersain and act, either favorably or unfavorably, upon the application of a Mr. Parker, an American citiren, for a hotel license. Mr. Mulligan said this reusul was due to the fact that, had the license been granted to Mr. Parker, it would have inter-Council and the proprietor of the only two hotels on the island. This non-action of the Council was regarded by Mr. Mulligan as an undoubted wrong Mr. Parker, and he felt indignant at it. Secre tary Gresham said in his letter that this feeling. he thought, was not unnatural under the circumstances. The Secretary added that the State Department did not uphold Mr. Mulligan in pursuing a retaliatory policy in order to secure justice to his countryman, and that, although it appears that German members of the Municipal Council have adopted obstructive methods for the purpose of excluding an American citizen from participation in privileges which they enjoy, Mr. Mulligan would be instructed to desist from such methods in con-nection with the work of the Consular Board, and to take part in accordance with the spirit of the Berlin act in its deliberations. There seems to have been nothing remarkable or vexatious in the inci-

Some time afterward Baron Saurma reported to the Secretary of State that Consul-General Mulligan did not agree with the German Consul-General at Apia in relation to the terms of an ordinance for the suppression of smuggling firearms. It seems that Mr. Mulligan was of the opinion that firearms and ammunition for sporting purposes might be admitted into Apia. In a letter which is given with the batch of correspondence, Mr. Mulligan said on the subject that he was not then satisfied that tt would be advisable to include in an interdiction sporting ammunition as such. Nor was he per-suaded that it was desirable in time of peace to extend the construction of the proposed ordinance to Powder and shot, intended primarily for sporting purposes, he thought, under the pres-sure of necessity might be made up for fixed ammu-nition for rifles, but in cases of the kind arising there was authority to deal with persons infringing the ordinance. Upon review of the question Secretary Gresham decided that Mr. Mulligan was in error, and he informed Baron Saurma that the American Consul-General would accordingly be advised that the Berlin act absolutely prohibits the sale of ammunition, even for sporting purposes, by American citizens to native Samoans, or other Paoffe Islanders residing in Samon.

Afterward, as the correspondence shows, the German Minister inquired of the State Department if the United States would foin Germany and Great Britain in paying for certain surveys to be made in Samoa. Subsequently he suggested an in-trease in the allotment for this object. Secretary Gresham replied affirmatively to the first question. Secretary Olney answered the second suggestion. saying that as the proposed increase in the expense of survey work was not definite, he preferred waiting until the actual cost was known before acting. MUCH ADO ABOUT LITTLE.

This, in brief, is an account of the happenings in Samon during the last year so far as the United States was concerned. Upon it the President bases his statement to Congress that the cituation is "vexatious." "irksome." "unnatural," "unsatis-factory" etc., and urged rekef from obligations which were not to his liking. That is to say. because Consul-General Mullipen stood out for interests of an American at Apia who wanted a license to maintain a hotel similar in character to two inns which were under the control of a German, because he favored the lessling of shot and powder for sporting purposes, and because the State Department was called upon to spend \$2,500 for the survey work, Mr. Cleveland eems to regard as full warrant for the withdrawing of the United States from its obligations under the Serlin treaty. Of course, if the country did withdraw, Germany, probably. England, possibly, would fall heir to this Scuthern outpost near the western terminus of the Nicaraguan Canal. Perhaps the less would not be thought great by the Administration, but it would be considered as most serious by such Senators as Sherman, Morgan, Ledge, Davis and other broad-minded members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

A NEW DIPLOMATIC DAISY.

Another name must be added to The Tribune's collection of "Diplomatic Daisies of the Cleveland Administration." The recruit is J. M. B. Sill, who how represents this country at the capital of Corea. He-I don't; I wish the others had.-(Truth.

MR. CLEVELAND AND SAMOA | Sill was ambitious for distinction. This is the story last Mr. Sill was instructed by the State Department that the position assumed by this Government toward Corea since contracting a treaty with it in 1882 had in no wise been affected by events which had just previously occurred in the Hermit Kingdom and were then occurring there. Corea's treaty of independence, Mr. Sill was informed, was regarded by the State Department as an established and accepted fact. The correspondence took place about the time that the Queen of Corea was murdered. Most of it was conducted by telegraph. It is apparent that Mr. Sill's yearning for notoriety was extreme. At the time he was Dean of the diplomatic body at Seoul. Under date of October 26 he telegraphed Secretary Olney:

Japanese Minister and officers of his legation and army have been sent to Japan. The King is under strict durese. His life in peril. I do not recognize decrees forced from him. He followed this up November 9 with:

The King is still in grievous peril and under duress f conspirators. The representatives of England, tussia, France and myself are urging departese to rotect the King and restore status by necessary

The following day he cabled:

Japan will restore status, using temporary force if approved foreign powers. Russian Government has telegraphed approval. Answer is expected from others. I hope you will approve. Answer by tele-

Then Mr. Olney acted. On November 11 he cabled

Intervention in political concerns of Corea is not among your functions, and is forbidden by diplo-metic instruction. On the 20th of the same month the Secretary sent this to the American Minister:

Confine yourself strictly to protection of American citizens and interests. You have no concern in in-ternal affairs. Your actions to be taken independent-ity of other representatives unless otherwise in-

Mr. Sill would not down. December 1 be telegraphed the State Department:

graphed the State Department:

Three days ago loyalists made a fruitiess attempt to capture royal palace, in consequence of which usurpers are very bold, arresting and killing loyalists. I have eight refugees. No charge made against them, but if caught they will be tortured and killed by the King's father. A demand may soon be made for them for some reason or other. It is desirable for them to leave. Yorktown will shortly leave for Shanghal. Will you authorize commander-in-chief to grant them passage?

Again Mr. Olney cooks over the relationship.

Again Mr. Olney spoke over the wire. He said:
Refugees cannot be sheltered by you against officers of de facto government charged with apprehending them as violators of the laws of their
country. Use of Yorktown in manner suggested is
wholly inadmissible. The Department sees with
disfavor your disposition to forget that you are not
to interfere with local concerns and politics of Corea, but are to limit yourself strictly to the care
of American interests.

Not content with this Mr. Olans on Description Not content with this, Mr. Olney on December 31

wrote Minister Sill:

wrote Minister Sill:

The provision contained in Article 1 of our treaty with Corea, to which you here refer, is to the effect that "if other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other will exercise their good offices. to bring about an amicable arrangement." This provision in no wise implies that our diplomatic representative in Corea should at all or any time, and without specific instruction from this Department, use his discretion in determining whether the condition of the internal affairs of the country requires him to use his good offices in the interest of the peace of the realm. On the contrary, it reserves to the Government of the United States the right to determine when this condition exists, and

MR. SILL AT LAST SEES THE POINT.

Probably an answer to this communication was received at the State Department, but it has not been made public. There does appear, however, a telegram dated January 10 from Mr. Olney in this Probably an answer to this communication was telegram dated January 10 from Mr. Olney in this

Your dispatches received. Your course in continued intermeddling with Corean political affairs in violation of repeated instructions noted with astonishment and emphatic disapproval. Cable briefly any explanation you have to make; also answer whether you intend to comply with instructions given.

Then Mr. Sill "wilted." He telegraphed the following reply:

lowing reply:

Telegram received. I did err unintentionally in certain points recited. No harm has resulted in Corea. There will not be henceforth any cause for criticism. I will act according to instructions scrupulously. Affairs here quiet. The Legation guard leaves on Wednesday. I will write you fully. Subsequently Mr. Sill wrote the Secretary of State a letter relative to his course, in which he state a letter relative to his course, in which he said in conclusion, after acknowledging his errors. "I can only repeat what my telegram was intended to make plain—that is, that I am far from desiring to be neglectful of instructions, and that I shall in future exercise extra caution to keep well within them."

Clearly, Sill must go in the collection of Diplomatic Dalsies which have bloomed in this Administration.

"POLLY" WAS THE TORMENTOR.

fered with the monopoly then enjoyed by a Ger-man subject, himself a member of the Muntcipal PAT THOUGHT IT WAS HIS RIVAL'S VOICE AND PREPARED TO FIGHT.

> An amusing scene occurred in a quiet uptown street last night. A young Irishman who is courting a rosy-cheeked servant in one of the houses in the thoroughfare called about his usual time in the evening. Just as he opened the iron gate leading into the basement yard, he heard a voice say:

"Hullo, yourself," replied Pat.

"Hullo, Pat," said the strange voice again.
Pat gazed all around him, but could see nobody, and once again he heard the voice say, "Hullo,

"Is that all you can say, 'Hullo, Pat!' Where the divil are you, anyhow?" answered Pat. "Pat, you're a fool?" said the voice.

"Begorra you're a liar, whoever ye be," shouted Pat, as he looked blindly around for his insulter.

"Pat, you fool," again uttered the voice.
"I'm no fool, whoever ye are," called out Pat, wild
ith anger, "an" if yez will show yerself I'll prove "Foolish Pat," came the reply, accompanied by a

"Foolish Pat," came the reply, accompanied by a hoarse chuckle.

Pat was furious and thoughts of his rival Me-Carthy immediately came in his mind.

"Show yerself, McCarthy, only show yerself, McCarthy! an' Fli punch in the face of yex, I will!" he shouted, as he danced up and down.

"Pat, you fool! Pat, you fool! no, ho, ho, ha-ha!" shouted Pat's commentor.

By this time Pat's coat and waisicoat lay on the ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground, and he had his sleeves rolled up to his ground. The path was a cute thing to make that reference to General Harrison's remerk about failing to the breakworks."

"You mean the reference to General Harrison's remerk about failing to the breakworks."

"You mean the remark that Warner Miller made in his dispatch to General Harrison just after the election in 1885, "said the other evening, and one of them color of the carnegie Music Hail, dealing that the Carnegie Music Hail, dealing to the other evening, and one of them color of the tother evening, and one of them color of the carnegie Music Hail, dealing to the other evening, and one of them color of the carnegie Music Hail, dealing to the other evening, and one of them color of the carnegie Music Hail, dealing the chain of the color of the specific of the specific way and the had his sleeves he had one in the ferming to make that reference to General Harrison's remerk about failing to the break

hands on him?" foamed Pat, as he continued his war dance
"Ah, you mustn't mind that, Pat," said his sweet-heart. "You're a dornkey, surely, to be minding the talk of that crazy bird apstairs. Why, its only one of the young men's parrots which they brought home with them from over the sea. It's an ill-main-nered bird, and do swear dreadfully. Mistress won't have it in the house, so the boys hang the cage cut of the window of their room upstairs.
"You're a great gawk, Pat, to be minding the likes of a poor, simple-minded bird has that."

Put became slowly appeased, and as he put on his coat he said: "I don't mind what a burid says, Molly, but, begorra, I thought it was that sneak McCarthy hiding furninst ther stoop."

FELL OVERBOARD FROM A COAL BARGE. Wilson Peterson, eleven years old, of No. 29 West Sixtieth-st., was drowned yesterday afternoon in the North River, near Fifty-ninth-st. The boy, while playing on the deck of a coal barge with some companions, ventured too near the edge of the boat and fell overboard. The body was not recovered.



She-What a dreadful crowd! I wish I had stayed

RAILROAD PLANS IN CHINA.

THE RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR A ROUTE THROUGE MANCHURIA.

A GROWING SENTIMENT AMONG THE AUTHORI-TIES IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

Peking, May 28. The railroad problem is the one uppermost in the minds of both Chinese and foreigners at present. The Tsung li Yamen is quite in a flutter over the recent request, hardly less than a demand made by Count Cassini for the Russian Government, that a right of way be granted the transsiberian railroad through Manchuria to either Port Arthur or Ta-lien-Wan. They have asked for time to consider this proposition. They dare not refuse without a good substitute, and the only substitute they can offer is to build the road themselves and grant the Russlans tracking privileges.

Whether or no the Russians would be satisfied with that is a question. It is probable that nothing less than building and owning the road will satisfy them. This morning, Hsii Fu, president of the Board of War, in an interview talked of nothing but railroads, their strategic im portance, necessity to commerce, etc. This man, until recently, has been opposed to progress, especially railroads, but he is one of the few who have been converted by the disastrous Japan-China war. He says he argued for buying the Japanese off at the beginning of the war, but that Manchus in power here insisted they would lose face by so doing. Where is their face now, he concluded?

In reference to allowing Russia to build the Manchurian system, the Mandarins all feel that this would be the beginning of the end for China; and how can she avert it? Sun Ching Chou this morning said:

"Our country is doomed; we have a few patriotic rulers, but they are so hopelessly in the minority that it is useless for them to attempt anything like reform. They see the danger coming, urge their colleagues to action, but, being unheeded and even hated for their advice. they finally yield to the majority and retire from office to mourn in solitude their country's impending ruin. Mencius has said, When the rulers of a country only discuss spoils, the country is doomed.' Are our rulers discussing even at this critical juncture anything but

The United States Government is taking sufficient interest in the railroad question to request of their Consul, Sheridan Read, of Tien-Tsin, all he knows upon the subject.

Last night the Russian Legation gave a garden party in honor of the coronation of the Czar. The rival claimants for railway concessions, representing the English and American syndicates, were present, and eyed each other evening they were also at the garden party of the English Legation, in honor of the Queen's birthday. Here, too, they watched each other with no friendly eyes, each striving to appear on especially good terms with Chang Yin Huan, the only member of the Tsung II Yamen present. The new British Minister, Sir Claude McDon-

princes attended the meeting he yamen. At his second visit the princes attended but the minor ministers, feeling they were insulted because he had declined personally to transact business with them at the first interview, stayed away. So the second visit was no better than the first. Thus there is friction between the representatives of Britain and France and the Tsung li Yamen. This is favorable to the interests of American capitalists seeking

railroad concessions at their hands.

There is a growing sentiment among the Chinese officials that they are safer from landnese officials that they are safer from land-grabbing schemes in using American capital than in using that from any other country. A leading Mandarin remarked to an American the other day: "If our people will use your country's men and wealth to build their railroads, you may get the money, but we shall prosper and not lose our country; if any other country suc-ceeds in investing their capital in our railroads, I fear we shall become a dependency of that country." country.

All the signs of the times point to the early building of several great trunk lines of railroad. That from Peking to Hankow has already been authorized by the Emperor in an imperial edict and Wang Wen Shao and Chang Chih Tung authorized by the Emperor in an imperial edict and Wang Wen Shao and Chang Chih Tung have been appointed to arrange for its carrying out. The anxiety, however, of the various syndicates to obtain the plum makes the Chinese suspicious that some undue advantage will be taken of the Government if once railroads are placed in the hands of foreigners. Then, too, the average Chinese Mandarin hears that millions will be paid for these franchises and his covetous nature is full of aspirations to get all for himself and only sell to the highest bidder. Whoever is the successful man must be prepared to spend heavily in presents as well as promises. Chester Holcomb, an ex-missionary and exdiplomat, is here in the interest of some American company, but so far has made little headway. Chang Yin Huan, it is reported, dislikes him cordially and Chinese friendships, or the reverse, are no small factor in business of this

erse, are no small factor in business of this

"FELL OUTSIDE THE BREASTWORKS."

THE ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE IN ITS POLIT-ICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

writing, as follows:

W.— bets P.— that after the election in 1885 General Harrison sent the telegram containing the words 'fell outside the breastworks.' P.— bets that the expression came from Warner Miller to Harrison.

G. R. P.

A number of men at the club were appealed to to decide the bet, but they were either uncertain or were divided in opinion, and therefore the stakeholder came to The Tribune office to look at the file and settle the question beyond dispute. There was no further doubt when the dispatch was found and copied as it appeared in The Tribune as follows: Indianapole, November 2, 1885.—To the Hon. Warner Milder, Herkimer, N. Y.: I am greatly grieved at your defeat. If the intrepid leader fell outside the breastworks, the column, inspired by his courage, went on to victory.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Albany, July 16 .- The following companies have been incorporated with the Secretary of State: The Schlight Combusion Company of Long Island, to manufacture and deal in machinery and apparatus for the production and application of light, heat and power in Brooklyn; capital, \$30,000, and directors, Thomas H. Harris, of New-York City, L. H. McKinney and Arthur H. Spear, of Prooklyn.

and directors.

City, L. H. McKinney and Arthur H. Spear, of Brooklyn.

Dan Talminges' Sons' Company, of New-York City, to grow and deal in rice, capital, \$200,006, and directors. Benjamin S. Harmon, of New-York City, Horace J. Morse Frank Rabbey, James J. Matchett and Alexander Polglose, Pr. of Brooklyn.

The Electrical Tool Company, of New-York City, capital, \$100,00, and directors. Stanley Cunningham, capital, \$100,000, and directors. Stanley Cunningham, capital, \$100,000, and directors. Stanley Cunningham, capital, \$100,000, and directors.

A NEW WORLD'S RECORD. Kalamazoo, Mich., July 16.-The closing day of

the State meet was marked by another defeat of Tom Cooper by Eddie Bald in the mile open. Cooper finished a quarter length behind Baid, with Sanger's rim at Cooper's forks. The final was paced by a single, and was run in 2.07, which breaks the world's record for a competition mite single-raced. THEY JUMPED AND WERE KILLED.

Crawford House, N. H., July 16 -This morning on

the Suco Valley Railroad a train loaded with logs broke away and rushed down grade for a quarter of a mile. George Woodward, the engineer, jumped and was killed outright. John Murray, a brakeman, jumped and was injured about the head so severely THEY DO NOT WANT DICKINSON.

HIS APPOINTMENT AS COUNSEL BEFORE THE BEHRING SEA TRIBUNAL NOT APPROVED IN ENGLAND.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

London, July 16.- The only point of possible friction now apparently remaining between this Gov- To the Editor of The Tribune. ernment and the United States, in regard to the dement of the Behring Sea claims appears to be the selection of Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, as counsel for the United States before the claims tribunal. Government officials here have been placed in possession of Mr. Dickinson's speech before in possession of Mr. Dickinson's speech before the Loyal League in Detroit in May last, in which he severely commented upon the general policy of the British Government. It is conceded that in the selection of counsel no government is bound by the sume rules in regard to the selection of a personal grata as in the selection of diplomatic and consular officers. Nevertheless, guarded statements are made in official circles that if some counsel not so pronounced in hostility to England hed been selected for the Behring Sea Claims Commission the British Government would have found it an easer task to satisfy home sentiment in negotiating a treaty for the settlement of Venezuelan boundary disputes.

disputes.

Detroit, Mich., July 16.—Don M. Dickinson, when
the United Press dispatch from London in regard to
his selection as counsel for the United States in the
Behring Sea cases was shown him, declined to discuss it. Mr. Dickinson said that he had not yet
accepted the position. He has been examining the
case, but has not yet decided whether he will
act as counsel for this country or not.

MISHAPS TO SHIPPING.

London, July 16.-The steamer Others (Belgian), Captain Tanner, from New-York July 1, arrived at Manchester July 15. She had come into collision with lying moored, with the results that both vessels were g eatly damaged.

The steamer Mobile (British), Captain Layland, from New-York July 4, arrived at London July 16. Her bow was bady stove, having been in collision with the steamer Storm King (British), Captain Patterson, from Baittmore July 1, for Antwerp. The Storm King was lying at anchor. The Mobile had a how plate, a bulwark plate and a boat damaged, and her bridge and four davits carried away.

The overdue ship City of Philadeiphia, Captain Johnson, from New-York, February 2, for San Francisco, has been reinsured at nine y guineas premium. Zanzibar, July 16.—The American bark John D. Brewer, Captain Sjorgen, from New-York, April 14, for the sport, Aleppo, and return, is ashore at Pangawan. Assistance has been sent to her.

ENGLISH ATHLETES NOT COMING.

London, July 16.-The United Press is informed upon absolutely trustworthy authority that the inended visit of the English champion amateur athto the United States had been abandoned. E. Bredin, who, it was expected, would compete with C. Bredin, who, it was expected, would compete with Charles Kilpatrick, the American crack sprinter, who holds the world's half-mile record, has resolved to cease running for the present at least, his ankle, which he sprained three months ago, has not improved, and the probabilities are that he may never regum also oil form. Godfrey Shaw, the halder of the English record for 15 yards hurdle, made in the last championship remer, has dedded not to go to New-York for private reasons, as he alleges, and Encon and Bradley cannot go because they were disqualitied by the Amateur Athlete Association.

THE CRETAN QUESTION IN THE COMMONS. | 10 London, July 16 .- In the House of Commons to-day George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, announced that a complaint had been made by the Christian insurgents in Crote that the Turks in that island had further violated the armistice which had been agreed upon between the Turks and the Christian rebels by making an attack upon the town of Apokorora, where many persons, including women and children, are reported to have been killed.

Mr. Curzon also said that the Powers had made a protest to the Porte, insisting that the Turkish troops in the Island of Crete should remain purely on the defensive, according to the agreement entered into when the armistice was established.

THE FAST CANADA STEAMERS.

Ottawa, Ont., July 16.-It is expected that Sir Elchard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Comthe fast Atlantic steamship contract, as considerof action which the Government will assume on this subject. The Messes Allan, of the Allan Steamship Line, will arrive here to-day to consul-with the Government in regard to their tender.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT NAMED SENATOR. Ollawa, Ont., July 16.-Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, has been appointed to the Senate for the Quinte district, made vacant by the death of Mr

THE POPE INDISPOSED

Rosie Buckier, a woman forty years old, from the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The writ was issued against Mother Mary, of St. Anselm Wells, superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. It was charged in the pedition that Rosie Buckler is known at the convent as "Feter Naille," and that she has been an inmate of that institution for nineteen years. It was alleged that she has been forced to remain in the laundry and to wheel a wheelbarrow without compensation. The pedition alleges that she has been "reared in the ignorance of letters and civil rights, and constantly subjected to the tasks of a siare without reward and in fear of punishment."

The court decided that the woman was "discharged; to go where she pleased." Much to the disgust of the A. F. A.s present, the woman, who was in court, said she preferred to return to the convent, and this she did.

GUESTS AT THE LEADING HOTELS.

E. M. Fuller, Madison, Wis, C. Stone, Chleago, T. B. Kent, New-York.

ALDEMARLE.

Hore, Zanesville, Ohio,
Omwake, Cincinnati.
Pulic & wife, Albany,
Is, S. S. Howland, Mount
Morrie.
J. Billes Beilimore.
V. W. Taylor, Cincinnati.
PARTHOLDI.

F. Decord, Baylor.

L. Lindley & wife, Decord.

PARTHOLDL.

Mrs. J. E. Parrett, Beston.
Mrs. N. J. McCollin, Roston.
I. Johnson & wife, New York
A. L. Lewensier, & wife,
New-York City.
M. W. Bauter & wife, Philladelphin, Beston.
R. Cauch, Beston.
F. L. King, New York
F. L. King, New York
F. L. King, New York
Miles & wife, U. S. Army.

C. Simonds, Williamitte,

STURTEVANT.

WESTMINSTER.

Jr. C. P. Ela. Bloomington, Ill.
Mrs. K. M. Scott, Bloomington, Ill.
Mrs. K. M. Scott, Bloomington, Ill.
Mrs. M. Murray, NewHaven,
S. Bowman, Philadelphia.
S. Bewman, Philadelphia.
J. C. Fawent, Lauleri le.
J. C. Fawent, Lauleri le.
J. T. Bewey, Cleveland,
J. Rillenberg, Chicago,
A. L. Juden, Albany,
A. L. Juden, A

Hard, Spekane Falls,
R. Horle, Lorento, Ky.
V. Hale, Attentia,
M. Banker, Nacytile,
I. Freeman, Derroit,
ss A. E. Farque, Houston,
rec.
Caldewood, Scotland,
H. Thomas, Elaston,
Penn.

Penn. S. A. Snyder & wife, Little Rocal, Ark. L. L. Sknipe, Boston.

F. E. Barnard, Boston. Mrs. H. Whelen, jr., Philadelphia.

L. A. Van Ryper, Wheeling J. H. Moore, Evansville, Ind.
W. Va.
A. G. Bell, Washington, D. D. Clark, Hernellsville, C. B. Slater, Roscon. Ges E. M. Bell, Washing ton.

F. McQue n. New-York, Moole, Elimira.

Moole, Elimira.

M. Smith, New-Orleans, McClure, Little Rock, Ark.

It. Vanevery, Troy.

D. D. Clark, Hornelisville, C. B. Slater, Boston, New-York, N. M. Nelson & wife, Havelli, Mass.

T. S. Taylor & wife, Philadelphia.

T. J. Sheridan & wife, Troy.

Major G. E. Green & wife
Hinghamton, N. Y.
G. W. Mason, Chicago.
G. Greegery, Spain.
W. M. Burier, Bleghamton,
J. C. Clark & wife, Attents. Lering Chicago.

Lering Chicago.

July F. W. Downs, BingG. R. Lewis & wife, Brudford, Penn.

HOFFMAN. WINDSOR Coch. Cleveland.

T. Myer. Baltimer.

I. Spencer & wife.

Invivience.

P. Beck. Portland. Ore.

T. Sedeld & wife. War.

My. Ponn.

I. Borden, Wilmington.

L. Borden, Wilmington. H. L. Borden, Wilmington,
N. C.
P. W. Johnson & wife, ChiCago.
M. W. Howard, Columbus,
Ga.
L. W. Hill, Omaha
W. A. Paxton, Jr., Omaha,
W. S. Cockrell, city,
H. A. Kimball, Providence,
C. C. Hamlin, Boston,

A COMPARISON OF THE PRESENT TIME WITH THE DAYS BEFORE THE WAR. Sir: The assertion that prices generally are lower

THE RISE IN WAGES.

to-day than ever before serves to remind me how short men's memories are. Take wages, for instance; in the days of Pierce and Buchanan the common wage of farm laborers by the day in southeastern Pennsylvania was 50 cents; in haymaking and harvest, 75 cents, with board. The ordinary monthly rate, with board, was \$10. John M. Most, of Morgantown, Berks County, paid \$12 for a more than average workman, which was the highest wage I recollect being paid in that section, and we usually worked from daylight till dark summer, and in winter by lantern, often both morning and evening. Harvest wages advanced to 90 cents, and for extra good hands to \$1, toward the close of Buchanan's time. For two years during the Crimean War wheat sold at a high figure and farmers made money. It was generally believed that that cereal would never again sell at less than \$1 a bushel. Carpenters' wages in our village were \$1 a day, and \$500 a year was a "way-up" salary in any business requiring education and training. In 190 I went to Champaign County, Ohio, where farm wages were somewhat better, but in 1861 I worked there on a farm for \$8 a month. The war had opened and the Southern markets were cut off. The year 1862 found me in Fulton County, III.

The tremendous supplies needed for the army caused an advance in the price of farm products, and the drafts of men from field and shop told to the advantage of labor, and farm wages were \$11 to The steamer Mobile (British), Captain Layland, \$18 per month, and advanced rapidly during 1863 and 1864 to \$25 to \$30, while the harvest wages in the latter years were \$2 to \$3 a day. In the mean time, however, gold had gone out of circulation, but people as a rule seemed to pay no attention whatever Prices were advancing and no one seemed to think or care as to the kind of money he was

to think or care as to the kind of money he was receiving, and in this connection it occurs to me that financial reporters are much to blame for the mistiness existing in the minds of ordinary people on the money question. If gold is the world's measure of value, would it not have been better to quote it uniformly at par, i. e., 100, and greenbacks and other depreciated money at 90, 80, 70, or whatever its netual value was in gold? Giving the market value of gold at 125, 130, etc., is surely misleading to the average citizen.

In 1801 corn sold in Illinois at 10 cents a bushel, wheat 60 cents. In 1832 it hauled corn about twenty miles to market in Kansas, and sold it for 16 cents, and in 1872 we burned it for fuel. In the fifties we had the good (?) old State bank money. Every business man had to take a "Bank Note Reporter" and keep a magnifying glass; even banks would sometimes be decerted by counterfeits. Before leaving Pennsylvania I received part of my little earnings in bank notes, some of which happened to be on New-Jersey, not over lifty miles away, yet I had to lose 5 per cent discount on them. Our home store-keeper (God bless him) gave me gold in exchange for my paper money, else, perhaps, by the time I reached Oilo I might not have had 30 per cent of the face value of my savings.

These things were all before "the crime of 73."

reached Ohio I might not have had 50 per cent of the face value of my savings.

These things were all before "the crime of 73." In 1855 I paid Mexicans higher wages in Texas than Americans got in Pennsylvania, in 1855 for similar class of work. From 1875 to 1801 common Mexican heremen on stock ranches in West Texas were paid 50 to \$17.50 per month and rations, \$12 being the usual rate here. Since the killing of the sheep industry by free trade wages have decreased one-third, and hundreds of men who once had steady work are now idle, living in the scanticest possible way. Give this section again a reasonstendy work are new idle, living in the scanti-ossible way. Give this section again a reason-taciff on live stock and its products, and in a months we should again be a prosperous and the money autroversy would be dead people, and the money controversy would be dear C. S. BROADBENT. Del Rio, Texas, July \$, 1896.

A FARMER'S VIEW OF "CHEAP MONEY." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have been reading regarding the "cheap money" craze in The Tribune. I have to say that my best farmer friends are able and willing to pay heir debts in good, honest money. It is all true that farms that sold for \$30 an acre twenty years ago are not worth over \$10 now. And when a farmer has to pay two hushels of wheat for a day's work to wonder land falls in value. When farmers get land out West for nothing, or for \$5 or \$10 an acre, they can grow wheat for 50 cents a bushel, but it ests more than that on farms worth \$50 an acre. We are told that Americans are the richest and the best people in the world; then the way to retain their good name is to pay their debts in the best money in the world. The best farmers kept out of debt by cultivating

economy while cultivating corn; plain living and righ thinking, good management, good money and a good moral character keep the farmers in the seful front ranks of humanity. We sold wheat for e cents a bushel to pay for my old farm over fifty years ago; farmers were careful then, and went to church in homespun, and you could tell the minis-

Rome, July 16.—The Pope is suffering from a slight cold which has affected his voice, which is at no time very strong. For this reason ne was obliged to postpone the reception he intended to give yesterday to the new French Ambassador to the Vatican.

THANKLESS TASK OF THE A. P. A.

Louisville, Ky., July 16.—The American Protective Association received an unexpected setback in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon after a case had been decided in its favor. John J. Brile, an A. P. A. man, swore out a writ of habeas corpus to release Roste Buckler, a woman forty years old, from the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The for whiskey and tobacco?

We hear a great deal about the foreign paupers, but very little about the American paupers. My dictionary reads a pauper is "a poor person." Are there no poor persons in America? Every one who does not pay his debts in good money, a hundred cents on the dollar, is a poor person, a pauper; it does make a mite of difference whether he was born on the banks of the Hudson, the Thames, the Clyde or the Shannon. WILLIAM LAMBIE. Tpsilanti, Mich., July 8, 1896.

THE DANGER IN TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Tennessee election of August is almost at hand, and after reading your able article, "Silver Not Gaining." I greatly hope it will be prophetic as to the important result in that State. Should there be a dreadful silver gain there, the result may be so contagious, like a fire on a prairie, that it may impossible to resist it, and we may be ruined. Hence I greatly hope that you will use your potent influence to secure the sending of speaker and every pamphlet possible to that State instantly, so that we can have an encouraging instead of a ruinous result

I do not understand your interesting article as intended to advise any relaxation of effort. The frautic silverites claim everything, and I hope we, for our part, will not fall into the error of undervaluing the power of our enemies. Is the madness of the hour evanescent, like the greenback craze, or is it as permanent as it is destructive? Louis XVI, when the Bastile was taken, said, "It is a revolu." "Sire, the answer was, "It is a revolution." Seward thought the War of the Rebellion only a sixty days outbreak. The madness and malice of that day resemble the madness and malice now prevailing in many parts of the West and South. The numerous accounts I have from people who have been there recently, and are opposed to the silverites, all agree that the greatest effort is necessary to defeat this wild insanity. It reasons no ionger, It is a pure fanaticism. A canvass there would convince you of our infinite danger. Philadelphia, July 8, 1802. ied to advise any relaxation of effort. The

THE WORST NOT KNOWN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The general public undoubtedly believe that the worst is known concerning the purposes of the Populistic-Democratic party, but the point should not be lost sight of that this is a mistake. Chicago platform is bad enough in all conscience, but if the Hon. John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, B. Lemier, Jackson, W. F. Griswold & wife, is to be believed it isn't a circumstance to what we should have had but for the intervention of con-servative (?) men like himself. Allow your readers to peruse the following precious interview from

lace shoes. No lace shoe is complete without them. All our lace shoes are finished with them. A RAYMOND & CO. Cor. Nassan & Palton Sts., H. T. City.

Pratt Fasteners

Are now an indispensable

structural feature of all

petition? Or must the tariff be advanced 100 per cent to prevent the consummation of either of the other propositions? One of the three would be a sure winner in the free-silver race.

J. F. C.

THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM LOCKED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It would seem that the Governor's room in the City Hall is private property, inasmuch as the woman in charge of it assumes the liberty of closing and locking its doors in the middle of the day and leisurely going to luncheon, thus barring out many persons, some of whom come from a distance, and have only just that opportunity or hour to visit the have only just that opportunity or hour to visit the room, having heard that it is accessible from 9 to 6 o'clock. Three persons were there to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock seeking admittance—a gentleman and his wife and a student-looking young man, who was very anxious to see the portraits of distinguished men that adorn the walls, of which he had heard so much. The husband had been there several times, and was familiar with the figures, but he had long been desirous of showing them to his wife. Tou can imagine their disappointment. Upon inquiry of the official in the lobby as to what time the room would be reopened, no satisfactory information could be gained. This is a fine stare of things for the great city of New-York, that a public servant should elect to do just what suits her convenience and comfort, regardless of the rights and privileges of its citizens. She deserves a "Strong" admonition.

AN OLD NEW-YORKER.

NOT A QUESTION FOR ARGUMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The question as to whether gold or silver has the last fifty years is, I think, debatable. question as to whether some scheme might be de-vised which would make a bimetallic standard safe is also debatable. But this 16-to-1 business cannot be debated. The first condition of credit-giving is a belief in personal integrity and honesty. People who do not admit, as postulates, the Ten Commandments, are not open to argument in this discussion. Why hope to educate such? It seems to me that there is not a teacher needed, but a policeman.

CHARLES F. IMBRIE. New-York, July 11, 1896.

MR. HOBART'S APT SAYING. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: We all know the power in a political campaign of catchwords. It strikes me that Mr. Hobart has given us one which, if prominently printed daily in The Tribune, would tell: "Never can 53 cents' worth of silver, plus a Congressional flat, make a dollar."

W. R. LYON. Morristown, N. J., July 11, 1896.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC. Sunrise 4:43 Sunset 7:29 Moon sets p m 11:07 Moon's age 6

HIGH WATER TO-DAY. A.M-Sandy Hook 0:12 Gov. Island 0:26 Hell Gate 2:10 P.M-Sandy Hook 12:50 Gov. Island 1:10 Hell Gate 3:00

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Frem. St. Thomas, July 7. Vessel. From.

Schledam Amsterdam, July 7.
Schledam Amsterdam, July 1.
Leutschland Firmburg July 4.
St. Paul Southampton July 11.
Philadelphia La Guavra, July 11.
Olympia Gibraitar, July 3.
Britannic Liverpool, July 8.
Fuerst Bismarck Hamburg July 9.
Massilia Gibraitar, July 3.

SATURDAY, JULY 18. La Gascogne. Havre, July 11. French Umbria. Liverpool, July 11. Cunard Seminole. Jacksonville, July 13. Clyde SUNDAY, JULY 19.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY. Mails close. Vessel sails SATURDAY, JULY 18.

Camponia, Liverpol, Cunard. 7:00 a m 10:00 a m
La Normandie, Havre, French. 3:00 a m 6:00 a m
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Neth-Amer. 8:00 a m 10:00 a m
Furnessia, Glasgow, Anchor 10:00 a m 12:00 m
Island, Copenhagen, Thingvalla 11:00 a m 12:00 m
Athos, Greytown, Atlas 10:00 a m 12:00 m
New-York, Turks Island, Clyde. 1:00 p m 3:00 p m

MONDAY, JULY 20. Allianca, Colon, Columbian 10:00 a m 12:00 m Cludad Condal, Havana, Spanish 1:00 p m 8:00 p m

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK-THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896. ARRIVED.

Steamer Marengo (Br), Birgham, Newcastle June 27, with mise to Sanderson & Son, Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 p m.

Steamer Jersey City (Br), Lewis, Bristol June 29 and Swansea July 1, with mise to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 a m.

Steamer Trave (Ger), Thalenhorst, Bremen July 7 and Steamer Trave (Ger), Thalenhorst, Bremen July 7 and Steamer Trave (Ger), Thalenhorst, Bremen July 7 and Steamer Trave (Ger), Muller, Santos Jüne 23 and Rie Janeiro 26, with mise to Phinch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 a m.

Steamer Capua (Ger), Muller, Santos Jüne 23 and Rie Janeiro 26, with mise to Phinch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 a m.

Steamer Premier (Br), Hopkins, Bocas del Toro July 5, with fruit to George Vipind, versel to Bennett, Waish & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 5 a m.

Steamer South Portland, Davis, Barranquilla July 1 and Port an Prince 8, with mise to W W Huribut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 p m. 15th.

Steamer Alvena (Br), Dow, Genalves June 29, St Mars 20, Aux Cayes July 1, Jacmel 2 and Santa Marta 9, with mise to Pim, Forwood & Kellock, Arrived at Arthe Bar at 2 a m.

Steamer El Soi, Mason, New-Orleans 5 days, with mise to Pim, Forwood & Kellock, Arrived at Arthe Bar at 2 a m.

Steamer Ronnoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mise and pissengers to Old Dominion Se Co.

Sandy Hook, July 16, 9:30 p m.—Wind, light breeza, northwest; cloudy.

CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Steamer H M Whitney, Hallett, Boston—H F Dimock, Steamer Niagara, Crocker, Santiago, Cenfuegos, etc.—
J E Ward & Co.
Steamer Orinoco (Br), Fraser, Hamilton, Ber.—A B Cuterbridge & Co.
Steamer Europe (Br), Robinson, London—N Y Shipping Company.
Steamer Evelyn (Br), Horner, Perth Ambey—Bowring & Archibaid.
Steamer Manhattan, Bragg, Portlan1—Heratjo Hall. Archibaid.

Steamer Manhattan, Bragg, Portlani - Horstio Hall.

Steamer Eibruz (Br), Brown, Savona, Italy—Gust Heye.

Steamer F W Brune, Lewis, Baltimore—H C Foster,

Steamer Yorktown, Dole, Norfelk and Newport News—
Old Dominion Se Co.

Steamer Ettrickdale (Br), Stewart, Shanghal—Gust Heye.
Steamer Etruria (Ger), Roderer, Sharpness, England—
J M Cebellos & Co.
(Cal) Scotto, Lavina, Leghorn—Funch,

J.M. Cebellos & Co. Hark Ancilio (Ital), Scotto, Lavina, Leghorn-Funch, Edye & Co. SAILED.

SAILED.

Steamers F. W. Brune, for Baltimore: Europe (Br),
London: City of Birmingham, Savannah: Niagara, Clenfurgos, St. Jago, etc. Forktown, Norfolk and Newport
News: Orinoco (Br), Bermuda, Augusta Victoria (Ger),
Hamburg, via Pymouth and Cherbourg; Eriven (Beig),
St. Louis du Rhone, France.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

PORTION PORTS FOREIGN PORTS. Steamer Mohawk (Br), Gates, sailed from London for

we should have god but for the intervention of conservative (?) med like himself. Allow your readers to peruse the following precious interview from "The Boston Journal," of July 11:

Under the chroumstances I regard the platform adopted as moderate in statement and tone. As a member of the Committee on Resolutions I have had opportunity to know Just how the platform was constructed. The pressure to insert the most radical planks was very great, and the majority exercised firmness and Judgment in consigning the most objectionable of these to the waste basket.

Outside of the currency plank it is not a bad platform. It is not right to expose the secrets of a committee room, and, therefore, I am not permitted to go into details, but I can say in a general way that I was surprised by the fairness and moderate tion of the majority of the members on the committee. There were several very had planks submitted, which were ruled out at my request. I mention this not to call attention to myself, but for the purpose of showing that, while the majority made no sacrifice of principle, it did its work in a temperate, orderly and moderate manner.

After this let no one hesitate to charaterize the Chicago platform as anarchistic unless the English language offers some stronger word.

SILVER AND THE CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

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SILVER AND THE CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of the manner of the dust the foot of the subvertees realize that free silver would mean an actual reduction, nearly one-half, of duty on all imported goods? Of course, this could be obviated by making dutes payable in gold, but then the principle of it Must the Government get better money than the people? Or must all our factories be shut up by foreign com-